

## 八年级上册英语翻译综合训练 100 题含答案

### 一、汉译英：整句

1. 太阳比地球大。(the sun)

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**【答案】** The sun is bigger/larger than the earth.

**【详解】** 太阳 the sun; 地球 the earth; 比 than; 大 big/large, 其比较级为 bigger/larger; 根据语境可知, 两者相比较, 应使用形容词比较级。句子描述客观真理, 时态为一般现在时。主语 the sun 是第三人称单数, be 动词用 is。故填 The sun is bigger/larger than the earth.

2. 他知道怎么去邮局。

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**【答案】** He knows how to get to the post office.

**【详解】** 他: he, 主格作主语; 知道: know, 是动词, 主语是第三人称单数, 动词用三单形式; 怎么去邮局: how to get to the post office, 此处是“疑问词+不定式”的结构, 故填 He knows how to get to the post office.

3. 她跳舞跳得很好。

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**【答案】** She can dance really well.

**【详解】** 她: she, 主格作主语; 跳舞: dance, 是动词, 此处可以用情态动词 can 后接动词原形作谓语; 跳得很好 really well, 副词修饰动词; 故填 She can dance really well.

4. 昨天迪娜很兴奋, 因为她遇到了一位电影明星。

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**【答案】** Tina was very excited yesterday because she met a movie star

**【详解】** 根据汉语可知, 这是一个 because“因为”引导的原因状语从句, 主从句时态均为一般过去时; “昨天”yesterday; “迪娜”Tina, 作主语; “很”very; 兴奋的“be excited”; “她”she; “遇到了”meet, 过去式为 met; “一位电影明星”a movie star。故填 Tina was very excited yesterday because she met a movie star。

5. 她是我们班最有才干的学生。

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**【答案】** She is the most talented student in our class.

**【详解】** 她: she; 我们班: our class; 有才干的: talented; 学生: student。talented 最

高级是 most talented, the+最高级+in...表示“在.....范围内是最.....的”。且主语 she 是第三人称单数, 因此用系动词 is。故填 She is the most talented student in our class.

6. 我想尝尝西餐。

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**【答案】** I want to try Western food.

**【详解】** want to do sth 表示“想要做某事”, try“尝试”, Western food“西餐”, 句子是一般现在时, 主语 I 是第一人称, 动词用原形, 故填 I want to try Western food.

7. 倘若我们不遵守规则, 会受到处罚吗?

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**【答案】** Will we be punished if we don't follow the rules?

**【详解】** 分析句子可知, 本句要用 if 引导条件状语从句, 遵循“主将从现”的原则。we“我们”, 作主句主语; be punished“受到处罚”; follow the rules“遵守规则”; 从句主语是 we, 否定句需借助于助动词 don't。故填 Will we be punished if we don't follow the rules?

8. 据我所知, 他从未去过足球博物馆。

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**【答案】** As far as I know, he has never been to the Soccer Museum.

**【详解】** 根据句意可知, 此句是现在完成时态, 插入语 As far as I know, 此句故填 As far as I know, he has never been to the Soccer Museum.

9. 为了给我做早饭, 妈妈每天都起的很早。

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**【答案】** My mother gets up very early every morning in order to cook breakfast for me.

**【详解】** in order to 为了, cook breakfast for me 给我做早饭, my mother 我母亲, get up 起床, very early 很早, every morning 每天早上。组合起来可得句子 My mother gets up very early every morning in order to cook breakfast for me, 句子用一般现在时, 故动词 get 用第三人称单数形式, 故答案为 My mother gets up very early every morning in order to cook breakfast for me.

将下列句子译成英文

10. 我们想喝点水, 但不想喝任何饮料。

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11. 会议持续了一上午。

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12. 我们聊了一个半小时。

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13. 既然你认识她，我就没必要把她介绍给你了。

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14. 书是我们的朋友，因为它们能给我们许多知识。

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**【答案】** 10. We want to drink some water, but don't want to drink any drinks.

11. This meeting lasted the whole morning.

12. We talked for one and a half hours/an hour and a half.

13. Since you know her, I needn't introduce her to you.

14. Books are our friends because they can give us a lot of knowledge.

**【解析】** 10. 句意：我们想喝点水，但不想喝任何饮料。

根据句意可知此句时态是一般现在时，此句也是 but 连接的并列句；短语 want to do sth.：想做某事；some 用于肯定句，any 用于疑问句或否定句；故答案是 We want to drink some water, but don't want to drink any drinks.。

11. 句意：会议持续了一上午。

根据句意可知此句是一般过去时。last：持续，过去时是 lasted；the whole morning：整个上午；故答案是 This meeting lasted the whole morning.。

12. 句意：我们聊了一个半小时。

根据句意可知此句是一般过去时。for+时间段：做某事做了多长时间，one and a half hours=an hour and a half：一个半小时；故答案是 We talked for one and a half hours/an hour and a half.。

13. 句意：既然你认识她，我就没必要把她介绍给你了。

根据句意可知此句是 since 引导的原因状语从句，时态是一般现在时；since：既然；你认识她：you know her；needn't do sth.：不必要做某事；introduce sb. to sb.：把某人介绍给某人；故答案是 Since you know her, I needn't introduce her to you.。

14. 句意：书是我们的朋友，因为它们能给我们许多知识。

根据句意可知此句是 because 引导的原因状语从句，时态是一般现在时。give sb. sth.：给某人某物；书是我们的朋友：books are our friends；许多知识：a lot of knowledge.

故答案是 Books are our friends because they can give us a lot of knowledge.。

15. 我的书比他的有趣。

\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 My book is more interesting than his.

【详解】 我的书 my book 主语，在句首首字母大写；more interesting than 比……更有趣。故填 My book is more interesting than his.

16. 这项产品的质量已经过关。(up to standard)

\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 The quality of this product is up to standard

【详解】 The quality of this product 表示这项产品的质量；be up to standard 达到标准；根据汉语提示，故填 The quality of this product is up to standard.

17. 每个人都在谈论这个现代化建筑吗？ \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 Is everyone talking about this modern building?

【详解】 talk about“谈论”；this modern building“这个现代化建筑”；根据“都在”可知，此句是用现在进行时 be doing 的结构；不定代词 everyone 作主语，句子是一般现在时，be 用单数形式 is，一般疑问句将 is 提到句首，故填 Is everyone talking about this modern building?

#### IV. 翻译句子

18. 他经常在车上自愿给老人让座。

He often \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus.

19. 他们来自法国，所以他们讲法语。

They \_\_\_\_\_, so they speak \_\_\_\_\_.

20. 他最多有五个朋友。

He \_\_\_\_\_ five friends.

21. 不要停止使用它！继续使用它。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it! \_\_\_\_\_ it.

22. 我们在课堂上和我们的同学讨论这些书。

We \_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】 18. offers his seat to old people

19. come from France French

20. has at most

21. stop using Keep on using

22. discuss the books with our classmates in class

【解析】18. offer sth. to sb.提供某物给某人，根据频率副词 often 可知，表示经常性的动作一般现在时，主语是 He，谓语动词用三单形式，故答案为 offers his seat to old people。

19. come from 来自于，France 法国，French 法语。故答案为(1). come from France (2). French 。

20. 主语是 He，一般现在时态，谓语动词用三单形式，have 的三单形式为 has，at most 最多。故答案为 has at most。

21. stop doing sth.停止做某事，指停止正在做的事情，keep on doing sth.继续做某事，故答案为(1). stop using (2). Keep on using 。

22. discuss 讨论，with sb.与某人一起，in class 在课堂上。句子的时态为一般现在时，故答案为 discuss the books with our classmates in class。

23. 一定要吃大量的新鲜水果和蔬菜。( make sure)

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【答案】Make sure you eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables.

【详解】表达“一定”用短语“make sure”，后接“that”引导的从句。从句的主语是“you”，谓语动词是“吃”翻译为“eat”。宾语是“水果和蔬菜”用名词“fruit”和“vegetables”。用连词“and”连接两个名词形成并列结构。表达“大量的”用短语“plenty of”。表达“新鲜的”用形容词“fresh”放在名词前作定语。故填 Make sure you eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables.

24. 正如谚语所说的，“活到老，学到老。”

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【答案】As the saying goes, “It’s never too old to learn.”

【详解】正如谚语所说的：As the saying goes, 活到老，学到老：It’s never too old to learn. 本句前后部分均为固定搭配，故答案为 As the saying goes, “It’s never too old to learn.”

25. 他们喜欢梨吗？不，他们不喜欢。

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【答案】Do they like pears? No, they don’t like them.

【详解】they“他们”，作主语；like“喜欢”，作谓语；pear“梨”，作宾语，表示类别时，

用复数名词，此处是一般疑问句，主语 they 是复数形式，助动词用 do; pears 是复数形式，作宾语时，用代词 them 代指，否定回答用 No, they don't like them。故填 Do they like pears? No, they don't like them.

26. 她会弹吉他。 \_\_\_\_\_.

**【答案】** She can play the guitar.

**【详解】**根据句意：她会弹吉他。可知句子陈述一般事实，时态用一般现在时，主语是 she; can 能、会，情态动词，后接动词原形; play the guitar 弹吉他; 故答案为 She can play the guitar.

27. 她无论做什么，都不放弃。(give up)

**【答案】** Whatever she does, she never gives up./ No matter what she does, she never gives up.

**【详解】**无论什么: whatever/ no matter what; 放弃: give up。根据语境可知，句子应使用“whatever”或“no matter what”引导让步状语从句，时态用一般现在时，主语是“她”“she”，谓语动词应用三单形式。故填 Whatever she does, she never gives up./ No matter what she does, she never gives up.

28. 你越小心越安全。

**【答案】** The more careful you are, the safer you will be.

**【详解】**根据题干可知此题需用形容词比较级表达。“越……越……”的英语表达为 the +比较级...the+比较级...; “你”的英语表达为 you, 在句中作主语，用主格形式; “小心”的英语表达为 careful, 比较级形式为 more careful; “安全”的英语表达为 safe, 比较级形式为 safer。故翻译为 The more careful you are, the safer you will be.

29. 尽管是个外国人，他却热爱中国传统文化。(although)

**【答案】** Although he is a foreigner, he loves Chinese traditional culture./ Although he is a foreigner, he likes Chinese traditional culture very much.

**【详解】**尽管: although; 他: he; 一个外国人: a foreigner; 热爱: love/like...very much; 中国传统文化: Chinese traditional culture; 结合语境可知，此题是一般现在时，主语 he 是单数，故 be 动词用 is, 动词 love/like 用三单形式。故填 Although he is a foreigner, he loves Chinese traditional culture./Although he is a foreigner, he likes Chinese traditional culture very much.

30. 当到了孩子们放学的时候，这只小狗会带孩子们回家。

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**【答案】** When it's time for the children to leave school, the dog will take them home.

**【详解】** when 当.....时，引导时间状语从句；it's time for sb to do sth 是某人做.....的时候了；the children 孩子们；leave school 离开学校；take them home 带孩子们回家。when 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来，主句用 will+动词原形。故填 When it's time for the children to leave school, the dog will take them home.

31. 你介意给我一些写作方面的建议吗？

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**【答案】** Would you mind giving me some advice on writing?

**【详解】** 根据汉语提示可知，该句为一般疑问句；you 你，作主语，所以此处使用情态动词 would 引导一般疑问句，表示请求、允许；mind 介意，情态动词后使用动词原形，mind doing sth.介意做某事；give sb. some advice 给某人一些建议，动词 give 后使用人称代词宾格 me，表示“我”；on 关于；writing 写作。故填 Would you mind giving me some advice on writing?

32. 我认为爬山不如野营有趣。

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**【答案】** I don't think climbing is as interesting as camping.

**【详解】** 结合中文提示，可知这是一个复合句，主句为 I think“我认为”，动名词 climbing 作从句主语，谓语动词用三单形式；和.....一样：as ... as；有趣的：interesting；野营：camping。在 that 引导的宾语从句中，没有实际意义，可以省略。并且这里应该要否定转移到主句中，故填 I don't think climbing is as interesting as camping。

33. Lily 上学从来没有迟到过,对吗?(.....?)

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34. Wendy 是如此地激动,以至于她很难保持冷静。(so... that.)

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35. Peer 借给我的那个足球花了他 200 元。(which/that... cost...)

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36. 均衡的饮食和有规律的锻炼对我们的健康都是很重要的。(both... regular exercise...)

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37. Jerry 用的电量跟他邻居的用电量一样。( the same.as...)

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【答案】33. Lily has never been late for school, has she?

34. Wendy was so excited that she could hardly keep calm

35. The football which/that Peter lent me cost him 200 yuan

36. Both balanced diet(s) and regular exercise are important to our health

37. Jerry used the same amount of electricity as his neighbors.

【解析】33. 根据汉语提示可知该句用现在完成时，be late for 迟到，never 从不，根据“前肯定，后否定；前否定，后肯定”，所以反意疑问句的附加部分用肯定形式，故填 Lily has never been late for school, has she?

34. so...that...如此.....以至于.....；根据汉语提示，可知用一般过去时，excited 感到激动的，keep calm 保持冷静，故填 Wendy was so excited that she could hardly keep calm。

35. 根据汉语提示，可知主语是 football 足球，谓语为 cost 花费，宾语为 him，200yuan。“彼得借给我的”作 football 的定语，因为先行词是物，所以连接词用 which 或者 that，故填 The football which/that Peter lent me cost him 200 yuan。

36. both...and .....和.....都，连接两个并列主语；be important to 对.....重要；balanced diet(s) 均衡的饮食；regular exercise 有规律的锻炼。根据汉语提示，故填 Both balanced diet(s) and regular exercise are important to our health。

37. the same...as 像.....一样。amount of electricity 电量。根据汉语提示可知用一般过去时，故填 Jerry used the same amount of electricity as his neighbors。

38. 你介意通过邮件跟我保持联系吗?

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【答案】Do you mind keeping in touch with me by email?

【详解】根据中文提示，这是一个问句。固定句式：do you mind doing sth“你介意做某事吗”；keep in touch with sb“与某人保持联系”；by email“通过邮件”；人称代词宾格 me 表示“我”，故填 Do you mind keeping in touch with me by email?

39. 你以前曾经获得一些奖吗？(ever)

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**【答案】** Have you ever won any prizes before?

**【详解】** 你: you, 人称代词主格作主语; 曾经: ever, 常用于现在完成时中; 以前: before; 得过奖: win some prizes, 本句是疑问句, 所以要把 some 改成 any; 疑问句要把助动词 have 提到主语前, 故填 Have you ever won any prizes before?

40. 如果你尽力的话, 你在地理学科上能做的更好。

**【答案】** If you try/do your best, you will do better in Geography.

**【详解】** 如果 if, 你尽力的话 you try/do your best, 你在地理学科上能做的更好 you will do better in Geography. 本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 需满足“主将从现”原则, 故填 If you try/do your best, you will do better in Geography.

41. 如果你想深入了解野鸭, 高邮湖是观察它们的最佳去处之一。

**【答案】** If you want to learn more about wild ducks, Gaoyou Lake is one of the best places to watch them.

**【详解】** “如果你想深入了解野鸭”是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 从句的主语是 you, 谓语动词是 want to do, 表示“深入了解”用动词短语 learn more about; 宾语是“野鸭”wild ducks. 主句的主语是“高邮湖”Gaoyou Lake; 表示“是”此处用单数 is; 表示“最佳去处之一”用“be one of + 最高级 + 复数名词”的结构, 此处用 one of the best places; 名词后用动词不定式 to watch them 做定语. 故答案为 If you want to learn more about wild ducks, Gaoyou Lake is one of the best places to watch them.

42. 这些是你的哥哥吗? 是的, 他们是。

**【答案】** Are these your brothers? Yes, they are.

**【详解】** 根据汉语提示可知, 句中时态为一般现在时; “这些”these, 疑问句中其前用 be 动词 are 表示“是”; “你的”your; “哥哥”brother, 根据“these”可知用复数. 问句为“Are these your brothers?”, 肯定回答用“Yes, they are.”表示“是的, 他们是。”. 故填 Are these your brothers? Yes, they are.

43. 我妈妈总是阻止我玩电脑游戏。

**【答案】** My mother always stops me from playing computer games.

**【详解】** 句子是陈述句, 是一般现在时. 主语是“我妈妈”, 翻译为“my mother”. 主语是单数概念, 谓语表达“阻止”, 动词用三单形式“stops”. 表达“阻止某人做某事”, 用

短语“stop sb. from doing”。表达“我”，用代词的宾格“me”。表达“玩”，用动名词“playing”，表达“电脑游戏”用短语“computer games”。表达“总是”用频度副词“always”，放在实义动词“stops”前。故填 My mother always stops me from playing computer games.

44. 我认为对学生来讲很难在如此短的时间内解出这道题。

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**【答案】** I think it is hard for students to work out this problem in such a short time.

**【详解】** 此处是含有宾语从句的主从复合句，主句主语是 I，think 认为；从句引导词应该用 that，可以省略，从句是句式：it is+形容词+for sb to do sth 对某人来说做某事是……的；hard 困难的；students 学生；work out 解决，解出；problem 问题，this problem 这道题；in such a short time 在如此短的时间内。故填 I think it is hard for students to work out this problem in such a short time.

45. 在世界各地，3 亿吨塑料被制造。

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**【答案】** Around the world, 300 million tons of plastic is made.

**【详解】** 根据中文句意可知，Around the world“在世界各地”；300 million tons of“3 亿吨”；plastic“塑料”；make“制造”。主语和动词之间为被动关系，使用被动语态，句子为一般现在时，主语 plastic 为不可数名词，使用 be 动词 is。故填 Around the world, 300 million tons of plastic is made.

46. 在会议上打断别人说话是多么不礼貌啊！

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**【答案】** How impolite it is to cut in on others at the meeting!

**【详解】** 不礼貌：impolite，是形容词；在会议上：at the meeting；打断别人：cut in on others，作句子主语，此处应用不定式作主语，用 it 作形式主语；impolite 是形容词，感叹句应用 how 引导，故填 How impolite it is to cut in on others at the meeting!

**根据汉语意思及英文提示翻译句子**

47. 最后他走进了房间。(finally)

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48. 我睁开眼，看到了一只熊。(open one's eyes)

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49. 我想试试那把红色的椅子。(try)

50. 你在她的床上看到了什么? (in one's bed)

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51. 现在谁在他的周围? (be around)

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**【答案】** 47. Finally, he walked into the room.

48. I opened my eyes and saw a bear.

49. I want to try the red chair.

50. What did you see in her bed?

51. Who is around him now?

**【解析】** 47. 首先, 没有具体时间, 事情发生在过去, 用一般过去时态。walk into “走进”。故答案为 Finally, he walked into the room.

48. 首先, 没有具体时间, 事情发生在过去, 用一般过去时态。这是一个由 and 连接的并列句, 且 open one's eyes 中的 one's 要换成形容词性物主代词。故答案为 I opened my eyes and saw a bear.

49. 想要做某事: want to do sth. 故答案为 I want to try the red chair.

50. 这是由 what 引导的特殊疑问句, 时态为一般过去时态, in one's bed 中的 one's 要换成形容词性物主代词。故答案为 What did you see in her bed?

51. 这是由 who 引导的特殊疑问句, 时态为一般现在时态, 故答案为 Who is around him now?

52. 孩子们看到卡通人物时忍不住尖叫。

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**【答案】** Children couldn't stop screaming when they saw cartoon characters.

**【详解】** 忍不住 can't/couldn't help doing; 尖叫 scream; 孩子们看到卡通人物时 when they saw cartoon characters; 根据句意可知, 用 when 引导时间状语从句。且根据句意可知, 用一般过去时, 故填 Children couldn't stop screaming when they saw cartoon characters.

53. 李磊想加入课后足球俱乐部。

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**【答案】** Li Lei wants to join the after-school football club.

【详解】根据语境可知此句表达李磊现在情况，其时态应用一般现在时；主语“Li Lei”为第三人称单数，谓语动词应用三单；want to do sth.想做某事；加入团体或组织用动词 join；课后足球俱乐部 the after-school football club。故填 Li Lei wants to join the after-school football club.

54. 这里有最舒服的椅子以及最友好的服务。

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【答案】It has the most comfortable chairs and the friendliest service.

【详解】“最舒服的椅子”译成 the most comfortable chairs；“最友好的服务”译成 the friendliest service；“有”译成 have。结合语境可知，时态为一般现在时；主语是 It，谓语用 has。故填 It has the most comfortable chairs and the friendliest service.

55. 汤姆，这周末和我家人一起去野餐怎么样？

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【答案】Shall we have a picnic this weekend with my family, Tom?

【详解】结合中文提示可知，此处是征求对方意见的句子，英语用结构 Shall we...，表示“我们可以……吗”，“去野餐”have a picnic；“这个周末”this weekend；“和我家人”with my family，介词 with 表示“和……一起”；称呼语 Tom 可以放在句末，与句子隔开，故填 Shall we have a picnic this weekend with my family, Tom?

56. 吃苹果有益于我们的健康。(be good for...)

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【答案】Eating apples is good for our health.

【详解】吃苹果：eat apples；对……有益：be good for...；我们的健康：our health。主语是动名词做主语。此处用 eating。故填 Eating apples is good for our health.

57. 那是因为你不够仔细。(that's because)

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【答案】That's because you weren't careful enough.

【详解】that's because“那是因为”，you“你”，be not careful enough“不够仔细”。根据语境可知，“不够仔细”这一动作发生在过去，时态是一般过去时，主语是 you，be 动词用 were。故填 That's because you weren't careful enough.

58. 我们想要尽快去个令人放松的地方。

---

【答案】We would like to go somewhere relaxing as soon as possible.

**【详解】**would like to do sth.愿意做某事；go somewhere relaxing 去某个放松的地方；as soon as possible 尽可能快地。We would like to go somewhere relaxing as soon as possible 我们想要尽快去个令人放松的地方。故答案为 We would like to go somewhere relaxing as soon as possible.

59. 你能告诉我哪里是吃东西的好地方吗？

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**【答案】**Could you tell me where the good place for eating is?

**【详解】**could you...?表示“你能……？”是一种委婉表达；tell me“告诉我”；后加宾语从句，从句用陈述语序。where“在哪里”作连接词；the good place for eating“吃东西的好地方”，作主语；is 作谓语。故填 Could you tell me where the good place for eating is?

60. 汤姆跳得比其他任何学生都远，他总是赢得跳远比赛。

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**【答案】**Tom jumps farther than any other student and he always wins the long jump.

**【详解】**根据汉语翻译可知固定短语 jump far“跳的远”中的副词应使用比较级形式，故用 jump farther。“any other+名词单数”表示其他任何一个。本句陈述一个客观事实，故使用一般现在时态，句子主语应是汤姆，被比较的对象应是其他任何同学，故第一句填 Tom jumps farther than any other student。固定短语 long jump，赢得比赛常用动词 win，故后半句为 He always wins the long jump。前后两句是并列关系，用 and 连接，故填 Tom jumps farther than any other student and he always wins the long jump。

61. 你认为这篇文章应该分成几个部分？

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**【答案】**How many parts do you think this article should be divided into?

**【详解】**根据题干可知，本句应是特殊疑问句，特殊疑问句中包含一个宾语从句；句子陈述的是一般事实，时态用一般现在时；几个部分：how many parts，其后跟一般疑问句结构（也是宾语从句）；宾语从句的主句是一般疑问句，你认为……：you think...，一般疑问句则需要借助助动词 do 完成，即 do you think...；从句部分主语是“这篇文章”this article，“把某物分为……”divide sth. into...，这里的“this article”与动词 divide 之间存在被动关系，因此用被动语态，“这篇文章应该分成……”this article should be divided into，跟在 do you think 后作宾语，用陈述句语序。故填 How many parts do you think this article should be divided into?

62. Max 常常帮助我做家庭作业。

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**【答案】** Max often helps me with my homework.

**【详解】** help sb with sth 在某方面帮助某人，经常 often，根据 often 可知，用一般现在时，主语为 Max，谓语动词用三单形式，故填 Max often helps me with my homework.

63. 我最喜爱的名著是《西游记》。

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**【答案】** My favourite great book is *Journey to the West*.

**【详解】** my“我的”； favourite“最喜欢的”； great book“名著”； is“是”； *Journey to the West*“《西游记》”。故填 My favourite great book is *Journey to the West*.

64. 如果我们齐心协力，这些困难就会被克服。（汉译英）

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**【答案】** If we pull together, these difficulties will be overcome.

**【详解】** if 如果，引导条件状语从句； pull together 齐心协力； these difficulties 这些困难； overcome 克服；根据句意可知，主句用一般将来时的被动语态，结构为 will be+动词过去分词，从句用一般现在时；故填 If we pull together, these difficulties will be overcome.

65. 你看到我的苹果了吗？

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**【答案】** Have you seen my apples?

**【详解】** 由标点可知本句是一般疑问句，分析语境可知本句用现在完成时，所以英文结构为“Have/Has+主语+过去分词+其他？”；主语“你”用 you，所以助动词用 Have；“看到”用 see 的过去分词；我的苹果：my apples。故填 Have you seen my apples?

66. 做生物练习每天需要花你多长时间？

---

**【答案】** How long does it take you to do biology exercises every day?

**【详解】** how long 多长时间，it take sb. +时间+ to do sth. 做某事花费某人多少时间，you 你，do biology exercises 做生物练习，every day 每天。根据语境可知，该句为特殊疑问句，应用助动词 do，且根据句中 it 提示，do 应用第三人称单数形式。故填 How long does it take you to do biology exercises every day?

67. 你曾经考虑怎样充分利用这些旧书了吗？

**【答案】** Have you ever thought about how to put the old /used books to good use?/Have you ever thought about how the old books should/would be put to good use?

**【详解】** think about“考虑”; ever“曾经”; how“怎样”; how to do sth“如何做某事”; how sth should/would be done“某事应该如何被做”; put sth to good use/sth should would be put to good use“充分利用某物/某物被充分利用”; old books“旧书”。结合语境可知, 本题是用现在完成时, 主语是 you, 助动词用 have。故填 Have you ever thought about how to put the old /used books to good use?/Have you ever thought about how the old books should/would be put to good use?

68. 这个假期我打算多吃一些运动。

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**【答案】** I plan to do more exercise this holiday.

**【详解】** 根据所给汉语提示, 短语 plan to do sth.“打算做某事”; do more exercise“多吃一些运动”, 根据语境是一般现在时态, 主语为 I, 谓语动词用原形, this holiday“这个暑假”, 故填 I plan to do more exercise this holiday.

69. Jimmy 正在为他的英语考试做准备。

---

**【答案】** Jimmy is preparing for his English exam.

**【详解】** 为……做准备: prepare for; 他的英语考试: his English exam; 根据语境是现在进行时, 其结构是 be doing 的形式, Jimmy 作主语, 是单数, be 动词用 is, prepare 的现在分词是 preparing, 故填 Jimmy is preparing for his English exam.

70. 他一直忍受脚伤带来的巨大痛苦, 但是他从没放弃过。

---

**【答案】** He suffered a lot from his foot problem all the time, but he didn't give up.

**【详解】** 根据汉语可知, 时态是一般过去时, 谓语动词用过去式; “他”he; “忍受……带来的巨大痛苦”suffered a lot from...; “脚伤”his foot problem; “一直”all the time, 作状语; “但是”but; didn't give up“从没放弃过”。故填 He suffered a lot from his foot problem all the time, but he didn't give up.

71. 那个教授想知道是否大学生做出这道数学题有困难。

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**【答案】** That professor wonders if college students have difficulty working out the math problem.

**【详解】** 那个教授: that professor; 想知道: wonder; 是否: if, 引导宾语从句; 大学

生: college students; 做.....有困难: have difficulty doing sth.; 做出这道数学题: work out the math problem。结合语境可知,主从句时态可用一般现在时,表事实陈述;主句主语“that professor”是第三人称单数,主句谓语应用其第三人称单数形式 wonders;从句主语“college students”为复数,从句谓语 have 用原形。故填 That professor wonders if college students have difficulty working out the math problem.

72. 我长大之后想当警察。

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**【答案】** I want to be a policeman when I grow up.

**【详解】**分析句子结构可知是陈述句,句子是一般现在时态;主语是 I,谓语动词是“想成为”用 want to be,表语是“警察”用表示泛指的不定冠词 a 加上名词 policeman。表示“长大之后”是时间状语,用 when 引导时间状语从句,从句的主语是 I,谓语动词是 grow up。故填 I want to be a policeman when I grow up.

73. 你会写作业吗?

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**【答案】** Can you do your homework?

**【详解】**会(能) can; 写作业 do one's homework。本句是一般疑问句, can 需放在句首,大写首字母;主语是“你”you, one's 需用 your; 根据句意结构和汉语提示,故填 Can you do your homework?

74. 我妹妹每天花 1 个小时练习游泳。

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**【答案】** It takes my sister one hour to practise swimming every day.

**【详解】**花费某人多长时间去做某事 it takes sb+时间+to do sth; 练习游泳 practise swimming; 每天 every day。本句时态是一般现在时,故填 It takes my sister one hour to practise swimming every day.

**句子翻译**

75. 你哥哥每天骑自行车上学花多少时间?

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76. 非常感谢你告诉了我们关于你朋友的情况。

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77. 步行去公园花了你多长时间?

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78. 学校礼堂看起来既现代又明亮。老师们经常在里面开会。



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79. 那个湖远离这儿，因此没几个人去那里游泳。

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**【答案】** 75. How long does it take your brother to ride to school every day?

76. Thanks a lot for telling us about your friend.

77. How long does it take you to walk to the park?

78. The school hall looks modern and bright. The teachers often have meetings in it.

79. The lake is far away from here, so there are few people going swimming there.

**【解析】** 75. 句意：你哥哥每天骑自行车上学花多少时间？根据句意和特别时间“每天 every day”可知此句时态是一般现在时。ride to school：骑自行车上学/go to school by bike；how long：多少时间，引导特殊疑问句；句型 it takes sb. st. to do sth.：花费某人多长时间做某事；结合句意可知答案是 How long does it take your brother to ride to school every day?/ How long does it take your brother to go to school by bike every day?

76. 句意：非常感谢你告诉了我们关于你朋友的情况。根据可知此句是祈使句。短语 Thanks a lot for doing sth.：因为某事感谢某人；短语 tell sb. about sth.：告诉某人关于某事；结合句意可知答案是 Thanks a lot for telling us about your friend.

77. 句意：步行去公园花了你多长时间？句型 it takes sb. st. to do sth.：花费某人多长时间做某事；how long：多少时间，引导特殊疑问句；步行去公园：walk to the park/go to the park on foot；结合句意可知答案是 How long does it take you to walk to the park?/ How long does it take you to go to the park on foot?

78. 句意：学校礼堂看起来既现代又明亮。老师们经常在里面开会。第一句表达的事实，第二句中“经常 often”可知此两句时态是一般现在时。the school hall：学校礼堂；look modern and bright：看起来既现代又明亮；注意主谓一致，主语三单谓语三单；短语 have meetings：开会。结合句意可知答案是 The school hall looks modern and bright. The teachers often have meetings in it.。

79. 句意：那个湖远离这儿，因此没几个人去那里游泳。本句表达的是事实情况，可知此句时态用一般现在时。短语 be far away from sp.：离...远；表达某处有某物用 there be 句型，注意 be 动词形式是就近原则，there are few people going swimming there：没几个人去那里游泳，there be 句型中，谓语动词是 be 动词，后面再跟动词用非谓语动词；“很少人”和“游泳”是逻辑上的主谓关系，这时用现在分词作后置定语。例如，

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